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ANNUAL REPORT OF UNIDO, 1994

Addendum

Progress report on specific activities

Submitted by the Director-General

Summary

In updating and supplementing information provided in the *Annual Report of UNIDO 1994* (IDB.14/10), reports on the UNIDO contribution to international efforts to mitigate the consequences of the Chernobyl accident, the System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control and the integration of women in development.

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	*Page*
Introduction		1	2
Chapter			
I.	CONTRIBUTION OF UNIDO TO INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO MITIGATE THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT	2 - 11	2
II.	UNIDO CONTRIBUTION TO THE SYSTEM-WIDE ACTION PLAN ON DRUG ABUSE CONTROL	12 - 23	3
III.	INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	24 - 46	4
IV.	ACTION REQUIRED OF THE BOARD	47	8

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Introduction

1. The revised, more concise format of the *Annual Report of UNIDO 1994* (IDB.14/10) does not allow for all the activities of the Organization to be included in detail in that document. Accordingly, the present document provides supplementary progress reports on some activities of the Organization for which the General Conference and the Industrial Development Board have requested specific reporting.

I. CONTRIBUTION OF UNIDO TO INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO MITIGATE THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT

2. In resolution GC.5/Res.17 the General Conference, *inter alia*, requested the Director-General to continue to take appropriate measures in accordance with General Conference resolution GC.4/Res.1 and to reflect in the Annual Report the progress made in the implementation of resolution GC.5/Res.17.

A. Inter-agency activities
(GC.4/Res.1, para. 2)

3. In compliance with those resolutions, UNIDO has continued its activities within the framework of the Inter-Agency Task Force for Chernobyl, which has been expanded to the ministerial-level Quadripartite Committee for Coordination on Chernobyl. UNIDO participated in meetings of the Committee held in November 1993 in New York and in September 1994 at Geneva. The meetings, held under the chairmanship of the United Nations Under-Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs, were attended by the Ministers of the affected States (Belarus, Russian Federation, Ukraine) responsible for Chernobyl relief, and representatives of United Nations agencies, donor countries and financial institutions.

4. At the 1993 meeting, a new approach was highlighted that had been adopted by the Inter-Agency Task Force. That approach is focused, results-oriented and specifically designed to respond to the priority needs of the three affected countries. The Ministers expressed an appeal to retain the matter in the global domain and not allow it to become regionalized. Though no new commitments were made either by donor countries or by financial institutions, the meeting enabled the world community to keep abreast of the national, bilateral and international programme of assistance to mitigate the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster, including activities of UNIDO and other United Nations organizations.

5. The United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs submitted to the 1994 meeting a summary of the programmes and projects prepared by United Nations organizations, including UNIDO. The UNIDO input was a summary of the industrial survey of the areas affected in Belarus, the country most affected by the catastrophe. Financed from the Regular Programme for Technical Cooperation, the survey had been finalized in the first quarter of 1994. The survey is available to Member States upon request.

6. The survey team developed a series of recommendations to support industrial development in the areas of Belarus affected by the disaster. The recommendations fall into three main categories:

(a) National: targeted at providing training and an environment for industrial development;

(b) Sectoral: projects related to specific enterprises and sector development as a whole;

(c) Regional: the principal recommendation of the survey is to set up an economic development agency in the Gomel region, which would act as a pilot scheme for other regions.

7. The survey developed 19 project proposals addressing health (medicines), baby food production, construction industry, cement plants, glass industries and thermal insulation materials, as well as various aspects of economic development, including industrial enterprises, restructuring, small- and medium-scale enterprises promotion, human resource development, financial management, marketing and quality control. The Government of Belarus, in expressing its appreciation to UNIDO for conducting the survey, noted its value in providing guidelines in revitalizing industrial activities in the country and consequent additional employment opportunities.

8. The survey and its project proposals were well received at the Geneva ministerial-level meeting. In particular, two proposals were mentioned as deserving priority attention: the establishment of an economic development agency in the Gomel region, and a baby food factory feasibility study. Keen interest was subsequently shown by potential donors in both projects. UNIDO will continue its efforts to search for potential donors to finance other projects.

9. Project documents have been drafted for similar industrial surveys in the Russian Federation and Ukraine at an approximate cost of $150,000 each, funding for which has yet to be secured.

10. UNIDO has expressed its willingness to cooperate with the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs in an overview of activities in connection with the tenth anniversary of the Chernobyl accident (26 April 1996) as requested by the three most-affected countries.

11. The Board may wish to invite donor Governments and organizations to provide financing for the proposed priority projects, in particular the industrial surveys for the Russian Federation and Ukraine, as well as the 19 project proposals for Belarus. Detailed descriptions of those projects are available with the Secretariat.

II. UNIDO CONTRIBUTION TO THE SYSTEM-WIDE ACTION PLAN ON DRUG ABUSE CONTROL

12. In its decision IDB.12/Dec.7, the Industrial Development Board requested the Director-General, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 48/112, to continue incorporating into the UNIDO work programme the mandates and activities contained in the System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control and urged him to cooperate with other United Nations bodies, in particular the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), on matters related to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The present document reports on the implementation of Board decision IDB.12/Dec.7 and other aspects of the UNIDO contribution to the System-Wide Action Plan since the issuance of the last report on the subject (IDB.12/4).

A. UNIDO response
(IDB.12/Dec.7, para. (d))

13. UNIDO activities continued to focus on reducing illicit drug cultivation and enhancing the income of farmers by encouraging them to shift to alternative crops that could be industrially processed to provide a regular income. In this effort, technical cooperation and investment in infrastructure in the development of high value-added agro-industrial products were continued. Identification of local and international market opportunities for the products developed was considered an essential part of this programme.

14. As requested by the Board in its decision, financial resources were sought from UNDCP to implement programmes associated with the crop substitution and industrial processing activities aimed at reducing the illicit drug supply. In this regard, in compliance with the same Board decision, interested Member States are urged to consider the provision of voluntary contributions to strengthen the capacity of UNIDO to support such activities.

15. Continuing the close collaboration with UNDCP, UNIDO actively participated in the meetings of the Subcommittee on Drug Control of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC). In February, at the first 1995 regular session of ACC there was general agreement that drug control deserves top priority in the United Nations system. ACC also underlined the importance of linkages with programmes to promote alternative livelihoods in drug-producing regions; it underscored the need to strengthen linkages with social programmes, including those relating to the improvement of the status of women; it reaffirmed the need to strengthen the Resident Coordinator system to ensure integrated programmes at the country level; and it highlighted the need for innovation in the funding of joint projects. The establishment of teams of representatives of concerned agencies, interacting with relevant ministries and other agencies of the government under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, were viewed as the best means to deal with mainstream drug-control issues at the country level. In that context, UNIDO's contribution to a coordinated programme of alternative or preventive development in drug-producing regions was brought to attention of ACC. Programmes for rural industrial development undertaken in several regions were also mentioned as important alternative sources of income and employment.

16. In order to strengthen cooperation within their respective mandates, UNDCP and UNIDO signed a memorandum of understanding on 25 October 1994. The memorandum of understanding recognizes the exclusive responsibility of UNDCP for coordinating and providing effective leadership for all United Nations drug-control activities as mandated by General Assembly resolution 45/179 and the competence of UNIDO as a specialized agency within the United Nations system in the field of industrial and technology development policies, which contribute to reducing the demand for and supply of drugs through its agro-industrial and social reintegration strategies. It also acknowledges that the transfer of technology through appropriate training, the industrial utilization of medicinal and aromatic plants and the research and development activities of laboratories are essential components of national and regional drug-control master plans, for which UNIDO is competent. Within the terms of the memorandum of understanding, bearing in mind the requirements of international drug-control treaties, UNDCP and UNIDO have agreed to cooperate, *inter alia*, on the following aspects:

(a) Regular consultation on policy issues and matters of common interest for the purpose of realizing their objectives and coordinating their respective activities; whenever appropriate, consultations should be arranged to agree upon the most effective manner in

which to organize particular activities and to secure the fullest utilization of resources in compliance with the respective mandates of the two organizations;

(b) Exchange of statistical and legislative information relevant to the agro-industrial sector, the industrial utilization of aromatic plants and the development of laboratories, coordination in the collection, analysis, publication and diffusion of such information to ensure the best use of available information and the most effective utilization of resources;

(c) Reciprocal participation in meetings convened under the auspices of the two organizations, as appropriate;

(d) Cooperation in the development and implementation of technical cooperation programmes/projects. Such programmes/projects shall be subject to the availability of adequate resources. Joint project activities shall be subject to the approval of individual project documents by both parties and to periodic evaluation as agreed upon;

(e) Consultations to ensure the fullest possible coordination with regard to meetings and missions of technical experts concerning questions of mutual interest.

B. Current operational activities
(IDB.12/Dec.7, para. (c))

17. Activities continued in the Chapare region of Bolivia with the second phase of alternative development projects. The two ongoing projects deal with 12 industrial plants that were restructured during the first phase. They are already profitably processing tea, milk, essential oils, fruits and vegetables, vinegar and cassava flour. These plants are now being transformed into industrial ventures with the former coca-growing farmers as shareholders. This arrangement enables the farmers to participate in the value added created by the processing of their products.

18. Four new project proposals were presented to a donors' conference organized in close cooperation with UNDCP at La Paz, Bolivia, in January 1995. These proposals aim at continuing and expanding assistance for the agro-industrial development of the Chapare region. The proposed projects involve the expansion of existing industries, the promotion of private investment in the area, a massive training programme for farmers and the development of small-scale industries.

19. Bolivian authorities have also entrusted UNIDO with the preparation of a study on orange juice processing at Los Yungas, in order to find the best solution for the existing plantations' economic problems.

20. The Peruvian Government requested UNIDO to implement a preparatory assistance project in the San Martin area, based on the UNIDO strategy for private agro-industrial development with farmer participation. The Government and UNDCP have also requested UNIDO to participate in activities connected with agro-industrial development in an Office for Project Services-executed project in the Apurimac region.

21. A project proposal was developed based on an extensive study of the socio-economic and climatic conditions of the Dir district in Pakistan. The project aims at attracting private investment in the field of high value-added food products and ingredients that could compete with the illicit cultivation of poppies.

22. In the annual group training programme on the small-scale industrial utilization of medicinal and aromatic plants held at the Medicinal Plants Research Centre in Turkey, participants from 10 developing countries were trained in agro-industrial aspects of cultivation and processing of such plants up to finished products. This training is intended to enable the participants to initiate alternative development activities in illicit crop-growing areas. The course also included training in the detection and estimation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to enable a group of participants to assist the law enforcement bodies in their activities.

23. Technical cooperation projects on the processing of medicinal and aromatic plants to yield value-added products were continued in India, United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam. The successful outcome of these projects could be used by those countries as a basis to promote crop-substitution and alternative development programmes.

III. INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

24. In response to Industrial Development Board decision IDB.13/Dec.9, the *Annual Report of UNIDO 1994* contained information on the implementation of that decision (cf. IDB.14/10, chap. II.C). The present document supplements and updates that information for the period November 1994 to April 1995.

A. Advisory services in identifying and removing constraints inhibiting equal participation of women
(IDB.13/Dec.9, para. (c) (i))

25. The identification and removal of constraints inhibiting the equal participation of women in

development and the provision of measures to remedy the situation must be seen not only in the context of UNIDO's specific role deriving from its mandate, but also in the broader perspective of the objectives of the global Platform for Action to be adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, China, 4 to 15 September 1995. These objectives call for the removal of obstacles hampering the full and timely implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, adopted in 1985. As the document to be adopted at Beijing has been structured following a thematic approach around 12 areas of concern, matters related to the integration of women in industrial development must be incorporated throughout the various sections of the document. In this context, the five in-depth regional typology studies carried out by UNIDO on the participation of women in manufacturing (patterns, determinants and future trends) take on a special significance in that they address the problems of women in the industrialization process through a holistic and integrated approach. The studies call for measures in all areas having a direct or indirect impact on the participation of women in industrial development, such as the social and demographic environment and the legal and institutional systems, in addition to the labour market framework itself.

26. Through these studies the role of UNIDO has been effectively strengthened and developed at the global and regional levels, not only by identifying constraints but also by proposing specific regional and subregional strategies and plans of action to further the integration of women in industrial development. The reports have been disseminated, through the network of UNIDO Country Directors and Junior Professional Officers as well as the Permanent Missions to UNIDO, to the countries concerned, to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and to United Nations organizations and specialized agencies, as potential partners in the implementation of these strategies. To finance their implementation, extrabudgetary resources will be needed, in particular within the framework of the follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women.

27. Furthermore, four consultants — for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the West Asian States — have been recruited within the framework of the preparations of UNIDO for the Fourth World Conference on Women, to assist in initiating concrete steps for the implementation of the strategies and plans of action identified in the regional typology studies.

28. At the national level, along the same lines as the study on rural industrialization in Bangladesh (IDB.13/12, para. 188), UNIDO has been requested to contribute to the implementation of a study, also financed under technical support services at the programme level (TSS-1), on the mechanisms for the integration of women in development in Chad. Both studies are due to be completed in the course of 1995.

29. Programmes specifically targeting women continued to be promoted in selected areas with a view to removing barriers hampering the full participation of women in the mainstream of development. The UNIDO training programme for women entrepreneurs in the food-processing industry has been further promoted and needs assessment missions were carried out in Botswana, India and Namibia since the most recent report on the subject (IDB.13/12). Requests for the introduction of the training programme have been received from several countries in both Africa and the Caribbean. A request from the member States of the Commission of the Indian Ocean has also been received and interest has been expressed by Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador and Peru.

30. The thematic programme "women entrepreneurs for industrial growth" (IDB.14/10, chap. II.C, para. 165) was introduced in Namibia through a needs assessment mission carried out in March 1995 with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The mission coincided with the needs assessment mission of the food-processing training programme and looked into the possibility of combining some elements of the assistance requested by the Government.

31. In the field of human resource development, the project for training women managers in the emerging small- and medium-scale township enterprises in China (IDB.11/10, chap. III, para. 33) continued with the implementation of the second phase of the project, during which four training workshops will be organized to pilot-test the draft model training package developed during the first phase. A pamphlet on the activities of the project will be produced for publicity purposes and for dissemination at the Fourth World Conference on Women.

32. In the area of transfer of technology, the joint International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)/UNIDO project for rural women in Burkina Faso and Mali (IDB.14/10, chap. II.C, para. 167) introduced appropriate food technologies and equipment in more than 15 villages in the two countries. The project yielded additional related activities, leading to income-generating opportunities for both men and women in the agro-processing and in the non-agricultural sectors at the village level. The consolidation phase of this pilot project is presently under preparation and will focus on sustainability mechanisms through management training and the reinforcement of cooperation with local NGOs.

33. In pursuance of support to entrepreneurship development, activities continued to facilitate access by women to credit facilities and training schemes. In

Guinea, the preparatory assistance project to promote women entrepreneurs through access to credit facilities and investment expertise (IDB.13/12, para. 192) was completed. An evaluation mission with the involvement of the African Development Bank will take place in June 1995 to review the achievements gained through the preparatory assistance and requirements for the implementation phase.

B. Linkage with other activities
(IDB.13/Dec.9, para. (c) (ii))

34. Activities geared towards mainstreaming gender considerations into all UNIDO programmes and projects have been actively pursued along the following lines:

(a) Design of projects and programmes: At the pre-screening stage, UNIDO has now made it mandatory to pay due attention to gender considerations in the design of programmes and projects. This is the first and indispensable step to ensure the consideration of women in the activities and implementation of those programmes and projects.

(b) Industrial sector programme review missions: Within the framework of the programming missions to 14 countries in Africa in 1994, the emphasis on gender mainstreaming, the level of awareness of the mission team leaders and the attachment of national women-in-development (WID) experts on a selected basis (Botswana, Ghana and Namibia) facilitated the identification of specific projects for the promotion of women in industrial development, including in Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Namibia and Uganda. In order to make this exercise more effective in the future, the attachment of national WID experts and the participation of staff members from the Integration of Women in Industrial Development Unit will be pursued where the best possible impact can be expected. Thorough briefing of the mission team as well as advance preparatory field work in the case of national experts attached to such missions will also be featured. The experience gained will be incorporated and reflected in the forthcoming 1995 industrial review missions.

(c) Integration of a WID component in large-scale technical cooperation: With a view to mainstreaming the consideration of gender issues in UNIDO programmes and activities, a WID component has been introduced into large-scale technical cooperation projects. Similar to the WID component introduced into the regional Africa leather programme, a WID component has been integrated into the project on promotion and development of agro-related metalworking industries in Asian and Pacific least developed countries (LDCs) (IDB.14/18, para. 6). That component aims at the increased participation of women in the promotion and development of commercial machinery/food-processing equipment prototypes suitable for use by women in the countries concerned.

(d) Statistical database on the participation of women in manufacturing: Sound and reliable gender-segregated data are an indispensable instrument for national decision makers and UNIDO alike for determining strategic measures and actions for the fuller participation of women in industrial development. For this reason, the statistical database initiated for the regional typology studies mentioned in chapter I above will be consolidated. A user's manual will be completed to facilitate the dissemination of the information to the United Nations regional economic commissions and ultimately the countries concerned. This being a long-term project, the sustainability of maintaining such a database will be reviewed in cooperation with United Nations statistical offices. To ensure the successful implementation of this endeavour, extrabudgetary resources will be needed.

C. Increasing staff awareness of gender issues
(IDB.13/Dec.9, para. (c) (iii))

35. Two gender training workshops were held in 1994 for 22 headquarters staff members using the available training manuals, updated and enriched by case studies specifically designed for enabling UNIDO staff to mainstream gender considerations in all relevant areas of industrial development. These workshops confirmed the strong need to develop gender awareness and mainstreaming skills among UNIDO staff. As a result, gender training workshops will be conducted on a regular basis for all UNIDO headquarters and field staff and a gender trainer will be attached to the Integration of Women in Industrial Development Unit for a period of six months.

36. Concurrently, the reference file on the consideration of women in project design, management and evaluation will be complemented by updated guidelines and checklists on sectoral and cross-sectoral issues. A monitoring system to be set up on the impact and effectiveness of the gender training programmes will make use of the reference file.

D. Coordination with other relevant organizations and programmes
(IDB.13/Dec.9, para. (c) (iv))

37. Cooperation with IFAD was pursued at the project level and a joint UNIDO/IFAD monitoring mission was undertaken in October 1994 on the achievements of the project (see para. 32 above). A joint needs assessment mission with UNDP and the International Trade Centre (ITC) UNCTAD/GATT on training needs for women in

trade in India is under negotiation. The mission is being coordinated by UNDP and the United Nations Development Fund for Women, and the International Labour Organization is also expected to join. A national expert will be attached to the mission team in order to look into production-related aspects of the integrated programme while ITC will focus on trade-related aspects.

38. UNIDO made a substantive contribution to the expert group meeting on promoting regional economic cooperation for industrial and technological skills development including requirements for adopting new and emerging technologies, held by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), at Beijing, China, in March 1995. UNIDO prepared and presented a paper on skills requirements for enhancing the participation of women in industry in the ESCAP region as one of the main documents.

39. The possibility to collaborate with the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology has been discussed particularly to develop technical training for women entrepreneurs in selected subsectors in countries such as India, Nepal, Philippines and Viet Nam. A preparatory assistance-cum-formulation mission is planned to assess: (a) requirements of women entrepreneurs active in the chemical (including cosmetics and pharmaceutical), food-processing and textiles/ garments subsectors; (b) support systems at the national level; and (c) regional cooperation among the participating countries.

40. Contacts with the United Nations regional economic commissions were initiated for the implementation of the strategies and plans of action identified in the five regional typology studies mentioned in paragraph 25.

41. In March 1995, UNIDO participated in the nineteenth Ad hoc Inter-agency Meeting on Women, held in New York, at which areas were discussed for joint activities to be organized during the Fourth World Conference on Women.

E. Fourth World Conference on Women: platform for action
(GC.5/Res.11, para. 1 (b))

42. As requested in General Conference resolution GC.5/Res.11, UNIDO has been actively pursuing the consolidation of its inputs to the Fourth World Conference on Women. The preparation of substantive inputs to highlight the important role of industry in global social progress was initiated with a view to making a viable contribution to the regional preparatory meetings throughout 1994. UNIDO participated in all five preparatory conferences, i.e. at ESCAP, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, and the Economic Commission for Africa. At each of the regional conferences, UNIDO presented the findings and conclusions of the regional studies on participation of women in manufacturing (para. 25 above) as inputs to the finalization of the regional platform for action adopted at the regional conferences.

43. On the basis of the findings of the regional studies, UNIDO prepared specific recommendations to be incorporated in the final draft of a global platform for action that was discussed at the Commission on the Status of Women held in New York in March-April 1995, the last preparatory meeting before the Beijing conference. The main purpose of these recommendations was to emphasize the interlinkage between social and economic/industrial development and the substantive role industry could play in the promotion of women in sustainable development.

44. The internal interdivisional task force on the preparation for the Fourth World Conference on Women, established in June 1994, endorsed the UNIDO policy and position for the Conference, namely that industry and industrial development have a direct impact on the alleviation of the persistent and increasing burden of poverty on women — one of the main areas of concern of the platform for action. As this situation must be set within the framework of global economic changes, the UNIDO message to the Conference will be focused on: **global industrial change, women and socio-economic progress**. Under this overall theme, specific UNIDO actions will concentrate on the following three subsets of issues where UNIDO has acquired considerable knowledge and experience and where visible impact can be made: policies and strategic issues; human resource development; and access to resources.

45. In order to assist UNIDO in formulating the inputs and strategy from both the substantive aspect and advocacy/networking, a team of consultants was recruited for the Beijing conference; a special adviser has been on board to assist UNIDO in formulating its inputs and strategy, and four regional consultants in Africa, Asia, Latin America, West Asia and the Pacific to disseminate the UNIDO message in selected countries and to establish a network of contacts with Governments, NGOs, women's associations as well as with United Nations agencies in the field.

46. In order to strengthen the promotional activities of UNIDO for the Conference, various publicity materials are under preparation and production, such as a brochure, poster, flyers and issue papers, that will also

be used for the promotion of the UNIDO programme after the Conference. In the course of the preparatory process, contacts were made with international NGOs to organize various activities at the NGO Forum in Beijing, such as panel discussions, exhibitions and demonstrations.

IV. ACTION REQUIRED OF THE BOARD

47. The attention of the Board is drawn to the need for extrabudgetary resources to finance some of the activities proposed in the present progress report. See, in particular, paragraphs 11, 14, 26 and 34 above.